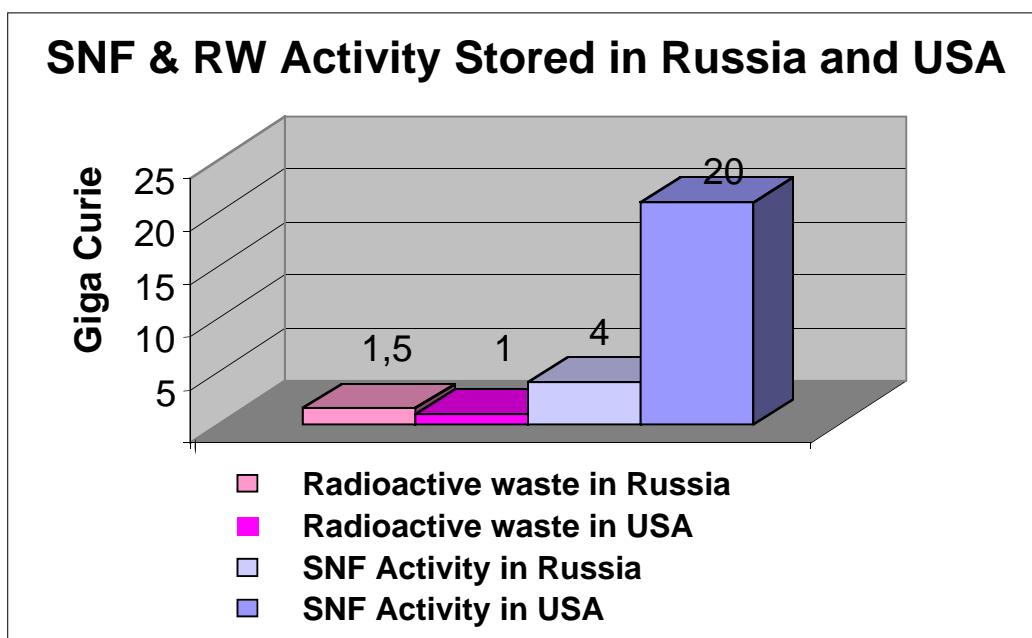


CURRENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS FOR ACCEPTANCE IN RUSSIA OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE

1. BACKGROUND



SNF and RW management - key challenge in world nuclear power development and non-proliferation issues.

Country's Strategies of SNF and RW management

Country status	Strategy
Nuclear Club	To develop SNF and RW management and promote strict non-proliferation control worldwide
Non nuclear with NPP	To develop nuclear industry not to be engaged in SNF and RW management
Non-proliferation breakers	To get access to nuclear technologies involving SNF and RW management to use them in nuclear weapons production

CREATION OF A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS

2. OBJECTIVE

- ◆ Reduce concern of nuclear industry future
- ◆ Ensure non-proliferation
- ◆ Increase attractiveness for nuclear industry
- ◆ Convert personnel and enterprises to civil activities

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CENTERS

- ◆ Regional retrievable SNF storage well protected against terrorists.
- ◆ Acceptable geophysical, hydrology and seismic characteristics
- ◆ Developed infrastructure and trained personnel
- ◆ Pu utilization facility (MOX-fuel)
- ◆ Possibility of rendering services for SNF and RW management
- ◆ Nuclear reactor for burning out of high active long-lived nuclides in industrial scale.
- ◆ Installation for SNF industrial reprocessing and deep fractionation

4. GENERAL ACTION PLAN

- ◆ **Retrievable storage facility for SNF for 40 – 50 years.**
 - to make study and testing new SNF and RW management technologies
 - to accept foreign SNF and RW on commercial base
 - to fund safe technologies development internal SNF and RW management
- ◆ **Industrial storage facilities for high-level waste**
- ◆ **Installations for transmutation and waste compacting**
- ◆ **Advanced storage facilities for low-level waste**
- ◆ **SNF reprocessing plants**
- ◆ **MOX-fuel production plants**

5. TECHNOLOGICAL INITIATIVE

RRC “Kurchatov Institute” suggestion:

First International Center to be built in Russia on Mining-and-Chemical Combine (“**Krasnoyarsk-26**”).

Mining-and-Chemical-Combine-based SNF and RW management **Center will meet the total range of criteria** specified

*FIRST INTERNATIONAL CENTER IN RUSSIA
MINING-AND-CHEMICAL COMBINE
("KRASNOYARSK-26")*

Requirements to Center	Krasnoyarsk-26 Features	
♦ Regional retrievable SNF storage well protected against terrorists.	- "Wet" storage 6000 ton - "Dry" storage 30000 ton (has been designed)	✓
♦ Acceptable geophysical, hydrology and seismic characteristics	Unique granite rock mass	✓
♦ Developed infrastructure and trained personnel	Personnel and infrastructure, including underground industrial premises	✓
♦ Pu utilization facility (MOX-fuel)	MOX-fuel plant is under designing	✓
♦ Possibility of rendering services for SNF and RW management	Readiness to accept SNF for storage	✓
♦ Nuclear reactor for burning out of high active long-lived nuclides in industrial scale.	Construction of the nuclear reactor is possible	
♦ Installation for SNF industrial reprocessing and deep fractionation	Uncompleted plant RT-2 with capacity 3000 tons per year.	✓

7. LEGAL BASE

- ◆ Fulfillment of initiative needs **changes in the legislation.**
- ◆ Bill on assurance of “**Russia’s Radiation Purity**” is working out.
- ◆ The bill will include **financial backing**
- ◆ If adopted, the law shall set up a **firm legal base** for the project
- ◆ Newly elected State Duma deputies **have affirmative approach to the law modification**

8. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Creation of SNF and RW management Centers will build up **confidence** and tune **public opinion toward nuclear power.**

Important is to create Centers in the **countries leading in nuclear power and nuclear fuel cycle.**

The creation of SNF and RW management Centers network should be grounded on **confidence** among the nuclear power countries and **nuclear & radioactive materials records and control.**

*MONITORED RETRIEVABLE SPENT FUEL STORAGE
& INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS IN
KRASNOYARSK-26*

**ADVANTAGES FOR RUSSIA AND WORLD
COMMUNITY**

- ❑ **-Conversion of military facilities in Krasnoyarsk-26
“nuclear city”.**
 - Reduction of “brain drain” in nuclear industry.**
 - Relaxation of social tension in the region.**
- ❑ **-Reduction of threat of nuclear and radioactive terrorism.**
 - Strengthening of non-proliferation control:**
 - Storage would be out of reach of terrorists***
 - Elimination of larceny risk during Pu transportation***
- ❑ **Contribution to peaceful development of nuclear power**
- ❑ **Receipt of SNF from different countries for controlled
storage and study.**
- ❑ **Working out advanced technologies for storage,
processing and burying of SNF.**
- ❑ **Reduced cost due to utilization of infrastructure**
- ❑ **Favorable public opinion and international nuclear
legislation**